MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 MARCH 1982

Israel

'Ali Visit -- Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali arrived in Israel at the head of a delegation including Minister of State for External Affairs Butrus Ghali, Jerusalem radio's English service reported. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon greeted the visitors and predicted in remarks carried by the radio that the negotiations will yield new achievements and contribute to peace. In a reply broadcast by the radio, 'Ali stated that the primary basis of Israeli-Egyptian relations is full implementation of the obligations stipulated by the peace treaty regardless of any issues which may arise in future relations.

At a meeting among Sharon, 'Ali and Ghali, it was agreed that the agenda of the Egyptian-Israeli joint higher committee will include implementation of previously agreed measures concerning Rafah and ways to end border demarcation differences, Cairo radio reported. According to MENA, 'Ali said after the meeting that they discussed the Middle East situation, including the importance of maintaining the cease-fire in southern Lebanon. Sharon and 'Ali also agreed to spend a vacation together in Egypt immediately after Israel's independence day, 4 days after the conclusion of the Sinai withdrawal, Jerusalem radio announced.

A Cairo radio commentary described the visit as a reply to all attempts to cast doubt on Egypt's intentions vis-a-vis the peace process and the normalization of relations with israel. The radio stressed the importance of the visit as Israel is evacuating settlements prior to its withdrawal from Sinai on schedule and said the visit embodies President Husni Mubarak's unequivocal statement of Egypt's complete commitment to the Camp David accords. Israel must proceed with Egypt in the autonomy talks to carry out the second part of the Camp David accords via agreement on a declaration of principles acceptable to the Palestinians, the commentary concluded.

Memorandum of Understanding -- Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir told the Knesset that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has informed Prime Minister Menahem Begin that the United States did not suspend the memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation, Jerusalem radio reported. Ben-Me'ir added that Begin then "demanded" that the suspended meetings between Israeli and U.S. representatives which had been scheduled for January now be held, the radio reported.

Village Leagues -- According to Jerusalem radio, nine members resigned from the Samaria area village league and 11 from the Hebron area league, but in an interview with Jerusalem radio's Arabic service, head of the Hebron District Village League Mustafa Dudin claimed that Jordanian agents bribed some people who were never league members to publicize their withdrawal from the league.

Describing the leagues as a clear Israeli attempt to establish a new leadership in the territories, a HA'ARETZ commentary said they have no more than a few thousand members in the West Bank despite the fact that 70 percent of the inhabitants live in villages. According to HA'ARETZ, with the exception of a few villages in the Hebron District that are under Dudin's influence, contempt and scorn for league members is almost general among West Bank Arabs.

Golan Druze Strike -- The Golan Druze strike was 1 month old on 15 March, Jerusalem radio noted.

Lebanon

A bomb exploded in the garden of the French Cultural Center, wounding seven people, Beirut radio reported. The radio also reported that another bomb explosion near the old Egyptian Embassy now housing the French Consulate killed one person and wounded 5 others. Meanwhile, the Algerian Embassy received bomb threats and armed men kidnapped a British Embassy employee, according to reports by Voice of Lebanon radio.

Gulf Affairs

Kuwaiti-Soviet Bloc Relations -- Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov arrived in Kuwait for a 3-day visit, according to Kuwait radio. BTA noted that Zhivkov's talks with Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah focused on Bulgarian-Kuwaiti economic cooperation and on international affairs, including questions related to Gulf security. Meanwhile, KUNA reported that Kuwait and the Soviet Union signed a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement.

GCC Defense Meeting -- Gulf Cooperation Council chiefs of staff met in Riyadh to review ways to implement resolutions previously adopted by their defense ministers, SPA reported.

YAR

Renewed fighting has broken out between government forces and the opposition Democratic National Front, according to AFP.

Iran

Khomeyni Speech -- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has only one alternative left: to commit suicide just as Adolf Hitler did after the defeat of Germany. Khomeyni rebutted Saddam Husayn's claims to be peace-loving, pointing out that Iraq attacked Iran, occupied its territory and inflicted great human and material losses on the country. He said the "wisemen" who are trying to mediate in the war should apply the verse of the Koran which says that if one tribe invades another, all the others are obliged to defend the latter. Iran does not expect the rest of the world to actually support it, Khomeyni admitted, but at least the outside mediators should condemn Iraq.

Ayatollah Khomeyni also told the army, revolution guards and other security and military units not to become members of any political parties or groups. Warning of the incompatibility of belonging to both the armed forces and parties, he said soldiers and guards should leave any political group they are involved in, "even if the party in question is a very good party." Khomeyni likewise warned the various Islamic groups not to interfere in the affairs of the army, asserting that political involvement in the army is tantamount to its defeat.

Relations With Syria -- Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati met with the visiting Syrian delegation, which expressed support for Iran's opposition to holding the next nonaligned conference in Baghdad, Tehran radio reported. The two sides also adopted decisions to confront U.S. interference in the region, the radio said.

Afghanistan

The PDPA concluded its conference in Kabul, Kabul radio noted. According to AFP, the party leadership cut short the meeting because many elected delegates had failed to attend the conference for unknown reasons. However, PDPA General Secretary Babrak Karmal told the closing session that the national conference had clearly demonstrated the unity of the party, according to TASS.

TASS also transmitted the text of a PDPA address to the Afghan people, which noted that the congress had adopted an action program calling for measures to provide jobs for all working people, equitable pay, large-scale housing projects, price controls and improved medical and educational services. Stressing the need to defeat the rebels, the address called for volunteers to enroll in units to defend the revolution in every district and administrative area. The address also called for more people to join the regular armed forces and reiterated the PDPA's respect for Islam.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 051 16 March 1982

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

PDPA Conference Concludes in Kabul 15 Mar C 1
AFP Report C 1
JASARAT: Soviets Intensify Attacks in Qandahar C 2
[Karachi 6 Mar]

INDIA

Soviet Defense Minister Continues Visit E 1
Meets With Officials E 1
Attends Dinner E 1
Arrives in Bombay E 1
Paper Comments on Significance of Ustinov Visit E 2
[Calcutta THE STATESMAN 12 Mar]
Energy Cooperation With USSR Under Consideration E 2
Gandhi Comments on Relations With Pakistan, PRC E 3
Stateless Persons Issue Under Examination E 3
Weapons-Locating Radar Developed, Tested E 3

PAKISTAN

JASARAT Reports on Situation at University F 1
[Karachi 12 Mar]

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Thapa Warns Opponents of Partyless System G 1

IRAN

Khomeyni Urges Military, Guards To Be Apolitical I 1
Khamene'i Scores Defenders of Human Rights I 3
Syrian Delegation Holds Talks With Velayati I 3
Nabavi Departs for The Hague To Review Claims I 4
Emami-Kashani on Economic Problems, Other Issues I 4
Rafsanjani Questioned on War, Urban Land Bill I 6
Tehran Demands Information on Kidnapped Minister I 7
Red Cross Given Proposal on Visits to POW's I 8
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique 819 I 9
Guards Reportedly Execute 4 Army Officers [Free Voice of Iran] I 9
Shi'ite Leader Condemns Torture in Iranian Jails I 10
[Free Voice of Iran]
Kurds Rally Against Landlords, Urge Islamic Rule I 10
Shiraz Official Survives Assassination Attempt I 11
NVOI Calls for End to Violation of Freedoms I 11

PDPA CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN KABUL 15 MAR

GF151950 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The third and concluding session of the PDPA national conference was held in Kabul today. The session began at 0900 at the Kabul polytechnic institute with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, attending. The session was declared open by Mahmud Barialay, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. Later Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, placed a report before the sesson on the basic program of the PDPA. After this, three participants at the conference made speeches. At the end of these speeches a group from the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan entered the hall. They expressed the sentiments and good wishes of the armed forces to the participants of the conference.

According to the BAKHTAR correspondent, after this brief ceremony, the session continued under the chairmanship of Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and during the session participants took part in the proceedings in accordance with the agenda. At the end of these proceedings, Dr Ziray called upon Babrak Karmal to make his concluding speech before the PDPA national conference.

In his speech Babrak Karmal referred to the matters taken up during the conference and called upon the [words indistinct] be taken regarding the resolutions adopted by the PDPA national conference.

In his concluding speech Babrak Karmal said: Comrades, our conference has proved the unity and has demonstrated the growing and spreading reaches of our party. This was made apparent by the atmosphere prevailing at the conference and the sentiments shown during its 2-day session. Every speaker, he said, has spoken in detail and openly about matters concerning the party, gaining the approval and trust of all present. Our great party will continue to remain united and solid on the path of its progress. Babrak Karmal added: Before us, there are great tasks and struggles to be tackled. We can maintain the support of the people for the party only through action. In this matter general talk and utterances will not help us. We know well that the progress of the action program depends on our initiative and action. This is our first task and we should not deviate from this sole aim.

Later, Dr Ziray, on behalf of the Recording Committee, proposed that a resolution be passed regarding the action program of the PDPA. The resolution was put to a vote and was unanimously approved and passed in a free and democratic atmosphere.

Babrak Karmal's speech was greeted with cheers by the participants of the PDPA conference. A musical concert was given by some Soviet and Afghan artists, and thus the conference ended.

AFP Report

BK151727 Hong Kong AFP in English 1706 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Mar (AFP) -- The congress of the Afghan People's Democratic (communist) Party [PDPA] which opened in Kabul yesterday and ended suddenly today, does not seem to have had the results hoped for by the Afghan Government.

The second congress since the PDPA was founded in 1965, and the first since the Soviet military intervention in December 1979, wound up after delegates voted unanimously to support President Babrak Karmal's program.

Only about half of the elected delegates turned up at the congress, and they went through the agenda in about 30 hours.

So far, the only details have been supplied by the Soviet news agency TASS, which said delegates gave "complete and entire" approval to the "political line and action of the Central Committee of the party, its program of activities, as well as the arrangement and proposals made by party Secretary-General Babrak Karmal."

Observers here believe that serious, as yet unknown, problems prevented many delegates from attending, and this was why the party leadership curtailed the meeting.

One reason for the brevity of the congress could be the persisting rift between the ruling Parcham tendency and its rival, Khalq, whose representatives may not have taken part in the congress.

Diplomatic sources here had forecast that the principal aim of the congress was to adopt a common line for the two tendencies and share out government positions more equitably between them.

The 836 delegates who did attend appointed a new 51-member Presidium of the Central Committee and other party organs, apparently without affecting President Karmal's position.

The congress approved a draft of party statutes and two resolutions calling for party ranks to rally round the Central Committee.

The congress also called for unity of all the "patriotic and national forces" in the fight against "counter-revolution."

JASARAT: SOVIETS INTENSIFY ATTACKS IN QANDAHAR

GF131300 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 6 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] London, 5 Mar (AGENCE AFGHAN PRESSE) -- Once again there have been severe clashes in the second largest city of Afghanistan, Qandahar, where the Soviets had gained control in the third week of February.

Eyewitnesses reaching Pakistan report that, following an unusual exodus of the local population and destruction of thousands of houses, the mujahidin began evacuating the city on 16 February because it was being heavily bombed and attacked by tanks in retaliation for mujahidin resistance. As soon as the mujahidin left the city, Soviet troops set up military posts all around the city so that their reentry would be prevented and they would not be able to obtain reinforcements from within the city. It has been reported that large groups of mujahidin have been attacking these posts sporadically during the past 6 days and going into hiding after every attack. There have been violent clashes at other places which have lasted for hours. Guerrilla activities have increased with the city as a result of the pressure from outside.

In the first few days of March, MiG-19's piloted by Soviets frequently attacked the central area of the city, Shikarpur bazaar. As in many other parts of the city, the Soviets are chopping down trees in the outlying areas so that the freedom fighters cannot find places to hide.

Despite massive reinforcements for the Soviet and Karmal troops, the communists are retreating due to violent attacks on the post. The latest reports say that the fighting has gained momentum.

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Officials

BK151616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has assured India of its continued assistance to achieve self-reliance in all spheres and particularly in defense. The Soviet assurance was conveyed by visiting Soviet Defense Minister Marshal D.F. Ustinov during his talks with Defense Minister R. Venkataraman in New Delhi today.

Marshal Ustinov later called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and was with her for over an hour. The meeting was held without any aide.

Marshal Ustinov also called on President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.

During his talks with Venkataraman, Marshal Ustinov said the increasing cooperation between the two countries will help strengthen world peace. He said the Soviet Union highly values the cooperation with India.

Venkataraman thanked the USSR for the help it has given to India in its efforts toward self-sufficiency in various spheres, particularly in defense production.

After the formal talks between the two defense ministers, Admiral of the Fleet S.G. Gorshkov called on Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral O.S. Dowson and General of the Army V.M. Sharanov called on Army Chief Gen K.B. Krishna Rao. Vice Chief of Air Staff Air Marshal T.S. Barar also met Air Chief Marshal P.S. Kutakhov.

Earlier, on arrival at Delhi airport, Marshal Ustinov was given a ceremonial welcome.

Attends Dinner

BK160615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have voiced concern over the escalation of the arms buildup in its unfortunate dimensions. Defense Minister R. Venkataraman and the visiting Soviet defense minister, Marshal Ustinov, stressed the need to promote peace and tranquillity in Asia in particular.

Speaking at a dinner hosted in honor of Marshal Ustinov in New Delhi last night, Venkataraman decried the preference given by some countries to the force of arms over dialogue and peaceful negotiations. He said India has kept open a dialogue with its neighbors in order to achieve regional peace. Venkataraman said the Indo-Soviet relations remain a model of coexistence and cooperation.

In his reply, Marshal Ustinov said the Indo-Soviet relations have stood the test of time. He praised India's efforts in promoting peace in Asia. In this context he said Soviet Union will extend all help in strengthening India's defense capabilities.

Arrives in Bombay

BK160913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Soviet Defense Minister Marshal D.F. Ustinov arrived in Bombay this morning from Delhi on a day's visit to the city.

PAPER COMMENTS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF USTINOV VISIT

BK151257 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 12 Mar 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Visitor From Moscow"]

[Text] High-level exchanges with Moscow need no explanation since the Soviet Union is a major trading partner and remains one of India's principal suppliers of defence equipment. Yet the timing and purpose of Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov's visit seem to have prompted some speculation. The large delegation, including the Soviet air force and naval chiefs, that will reportedly accompany the visitor suggests that the Kremlin invests the occasion with more than formal significance; this seems to be borne out by the expectation of political discussions voiced in the Soviet press. But if a dialogue is to materialize and be at all meaningful, it has to reflect a certain mutuality of interest. The initiative in the present instance, however, seems to have been almost entirely on Moscow's part; Marshal Ustinov belatedly responding to an invitation extended by Mr Jagjivan Ram when he visited Moscow as defence minister in 1978.

Even so, Mrs Gandhi's government might be inclined to take advantage of an opportunity that has not occurred since a Soviet defence minister last came to this country in 1975. The recent agreement to manufacture MiG-23 aircraft in India, and last year's arrangement for tanks and field guns, illustrates the importance that New Delhi still attaches to its Soviet connection. Trade is booming, and the visit in December of a parliamentary delegation led by the Soviet vice-president, Mr V.V. Kuznetsov, seemed to confirm the understanding established in 1971. Nevertheless, the emphasis now being placed on discussing procedural delays in the supply of military spares and other technical matters would seem to suggest that New Delhi is not especially keen on widening the scope of discussions. The firmness with which additional purchases is ruled out may also indicate some desire to restrict the extent of military dependence.

Some recent decision -- replacement of Soviet submarines by West German vessels for instance, or purchases of sophisticated aircraft from Britain and France -- could possibly be explained by a shift in India's perception of the continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan or the super powers' arms race. In particular, New Delhi might wish to avoid creating the impression that the setback to the search for a rapprochement with Islamabad, or worries on account of U.S. policy in the region, owe anything to extraneous influence. This stress on domestic interpretations and the exercise of national options is to be contrasted with the view expressed in December that Mr Kuznetsov's arrival was not unconnected with the expected visit of Mr Alexander Haig. The economic innovations undertaken in recent months, especially in connection with the IMF loan, also reflect some readjustment of the government's priorities. None of this necessarily suggests any weakening of the substance of Indo-Soviet ties. But New Delhi may have thought it necessary to let it be known that it did not choose the time of Marshal Ustinov's visit and attaches no special significance to it.

ENERGY COOPERATION WITH USSR UNDER CONSIDERATION

BK160195 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] India and the Soviet Union are exploring new areas of cooperation in vital areas like coal, power and petroleum. This was stated by Dr Man Mohan Singh, leader of the Indian delegation to the meeting of the Indo-Soviet working group in Moscow. Dr Singh, who is the member secretary of the planning commission, said the prospects of cooperation between the two countries are bright. The working group, which met in Moscow last week, monitored the implementation of the Indo-Soviet long-term cooperation program signed in March 1979.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN, PRC

BK130918 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said India is moving fast toward self-reliance and no superpower could dominate us. The country, she said, has already achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains. In defense and industry we have made significant progress. In an interview with the BBC, the prime minister spoke on a wide range of subjects -- from the role of women and the energy crisis to India's relations with its neighbors.

The prime minister regretted that some countries in Western Europe seem to be having an animus against India. They are applying double standards in judging events in our countries. These countries encourage and acknowledge military dictatorships in different parts of the world and even remove elected governments to install pliable authorities.

Referring to India's relations with other countries, Mrs Gandhi said we are trying to have friendship with all. We have a large number of friends and where there is hostility we have always tried to remove it and create an atmosphere of friendship.

About relations with Pakistan and China, the prime minister said diplomatic relations have been established with the two countries at her initiative. We are now trying hard to be friendly with them, she said. Mrs Gandhi said her government's stand on the question of a no-war pact with Pakistan is positive. She maintained that the problems and interests of the two countries are complementary and they could help each other, but this friendship can only be on the basis of a genuine desire for it.

Commenting on the British Nationality Act, Mrs Gandhi said it should not discriminate against India or persons of Indian origin. One can understand the British Government stopping new people going to their country, but it should not be against those who are already there.

STATELESS PERSONS ISSUE UNDER EXAMINATION

BK121144 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was informed today that India and Sri Lanka are working out a comprehensive solution to the problems of the remaining stateless persons of Indian origin in that country.

Replying to a calling attention motion raised by V. Gopalswami -- Dravida Munetra Kazhagam -- and six others on the subject, Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao expressed the confidence that the problem of stateless people -- numbering about 100,000 -- will be solved keeping in mind the desires of the persons concerned. Rao told the house that the problem is not unmanageable but India is trying to ascertain whether some people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka wish to stay there or want to come back.

WEAPONS-LOCATING RADAR DEVELOPED, TESTED

BK140753 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] A weapon location radar with a multitarget capability has been developed for the first time by the electronics and radar development establishment at Bangalore. The director of the establishment, Dr (R.P. Shinoy), told newsmen in Bangalore that the radar has been extensively tried out with the assistance of the army. After the United States, India becomes the second country in the world to successfully design and fabricate a radar that can locate mortar and guns.

JASARAT REPORTS ON SITUATION AT UNIVERSITY

GF151407 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Karachi, 11 Mar -- As a protest against the constant interference by the police in university affairs and their hounding of innocent students by imposing needless restrictions, 36 students have voluntarily given themselves up to the police. The police arrested them in the presence of the deputy commissioner, east, subdivisional magistrate [SDM] central and the superintendent of police central and even beat up President of the Students Union Mahmud Ghaznavi and student Saleem Mughal.

It may be noted that this is the first occasion when such a large number of students have volunteered for arrest. A large number of policemen entered the campus premises at 1100 after the Students Union had the administration block evacuated and put a lock on its main gate. The police entered in their trucks and surrounded the administration block. Many of the police trucks barred the way to the faculty of arts lobby and stopped in the convocation grounds. This caused a wave of anxiety, especially among the female students who hid in their classrooms. This also adversely affected the examinations in progress on the campus.

It has been reported that when the students evacuated the administration building, the vice chancellor was in his room. As soon as the policemen entered the premises they arrested four students, Humayun Naqvi, Shahid Qureshi, Ali Muntazim and Yunus Ramzan, which caused great resentment among the students present who began throwing stones at the police and later handed themselves over for arrest.

When the police truck was leaving with the arrested students, more students climbed onto the truck shouting slogans of "We do not wish to be released until the innocent students are released" and "Police interference in university affairs must be ended." At that moment, a person coming into the campus for some private work was also arrested.

Reaction at the Ned Engineering College: As soon as the news of this incident reached the engineering campus, the students boycotted their classes and assembled at the college bus terminal. As a sign of protest, they deflated the tires of the buses waiting at the terminal on instructions from the Ned Students Union.

Protest by the vice chancellor: Vice Chancellor Syed Masoom Ali Tirmizi called a meeting of all the faculty heads to review the situation and said that the police entered the university without permission and the situation has been aggravated by the arrests of students. He said: Some students informed him of the presence of the police on the campus and when the deputy commissioner and the SDM came to him, he protested to them but they said that they tried to contact him earlier but were unable to do so. He said: We have to see what our future course of action is to be.

Teachers Association statement: Addressing the meeting, the general secretary of the teachers society, Nihal Rizvi, said that the association vehemently denounces the highhandedness of the police.

Police statement: Our correspondent contacted the higher authorities of the police who said that the orders for the "operations" at the university came from "above" and with the permission of the chief secretary of the police and the martial law authorities. They said that the police entered with the vice chancellor's permission.

The arrested students: The students arrested from the Karachi University were jailed in the Gulshan-e Iqbal police station.

More on arrested students: The police have registered cases against the arrested students for interfering in official matters, forcible detention of some staff members and causing disturbances in general, while the charge leveled against the person who entered the campus for some private work was possession of obscene pictures.

NEPAL

THAPA WARNS OPPONENTS OF PARTYLESS SYSTEM

BK131632 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa has said that the Panchayat system is based on the strong national feelings, the reality obtaining in the country and the genuine aspirations of the people and as such the contention of some people that there is foreign infiltration is nothing but sheer lies. Prime Minister Thapa pointed out that those who said the Panchayat system, which orginated from the soil of Nepal, had been introduced with external influence, and that the foreign influence would continue forever, were people whose ideas were saturated with foreign culture. Addressing a mass meeting held after the panchas [workers of partyless polity] rally, as a part of the program of the central pancha convention in (Kurike) at the open-air theater this afternoon, Prime Minister Thapa asserted that there was no division among the panchas and that instead the required political determination for the country's economic development. The verdict given by the people in the course of the national referendum was supreme and the people who believed in democratic exercises would accept such verdicts unconditionally, he said, adding that those who did not concern themselves to the verdict of the people were those who suffered from prejudices and such selfish persons could never be democratic.

The prime minister noted that the third amendment of the Constitution embodied the aspirations of the people and all Nepalese willing to work it have the fullest freedom. He warned that those who violated this freedom granted by the Constitution of the country, or those who did not honor the Constitution, would be taken to task and in the event nobody but those who indulged in such actions would be responsible for the government's action against them. He reiterated that his majesty's government was firmly committed to carrying out all the programs passed by the central panchas convention as well as the special economic development program recently made public. He also expressed the confidence that the administration was capable enough of managing the economic development program. The prime minister opined that the exchange of views on the country's economic, social and political problems had been very useful.

Referring to the fact that some persons going beyond the freedom granted by the Constitution were holding political conferences, the prime minister said that leaders of such groups should understand that they had no right to go against the Constitution, laws and regulations of the country. He also noted that those who held the view that the partylessness and adult franchise could not go together, that the Rashtriya Panchayat had become [words indistinct] because of likelihood of disputes among the elected representatives of the people, and that the elected representatives would not be able to get along without a political party were proved wrong by the successful session of the Rashtriya Panchayat and the central panchas convention.

Asserting the fact that there is no division of any kind at all among the panchas, the prime minister said that a bit of criticism by the panchas of the work of his majesty's government and some differences on some of the matters were but part of the inner democratic exercises of the partyless Panchayat system. He said that His Great Majesty King Mahendra had taken the historical step in the year 1960 because of the culture of the people who carried on their shoulders foreign influence all the 24 hours endangering the nation.

KHOMEYNI URGES MILITARY, GUARDS TO BE APOLITICAL

LD151844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni during 15 March audience at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran with air force personnel, Foreign Ministry staff, families of Amol martyrs, Defense Ministry personnel and revolution guards instructors -- recorded, duration 42 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I thank you, you brave young people, coming from whatever class; you Foreign Ministry personnel and armed forces personnel. I pray to God for your health and prosperity.

The opposition is unfamiliar with a government like ours. These people picture in their minds governments similar to those of Hitler's, Reza Khan's and other inhuman un-Islamic and uncommitted governments. Consequently, they try to compare the governments in the rest of the world with the one in Iran, failing to realize that this is a different type of government. Therefore, in their narrowminded approach they believe it is possible to stage a coup d'etat in this country; in their narrowminded approach they think sabotage in this country would affect the people's morale, or that a military invasion of this country and nation would bear fruit.

At present, each one of these people with his own political, Islamic and sociological interpretation of our society has joined others in some corners, attempting to hatch plots and, as they hope, to reinstate monarchy [words indistinct] or transform the Islamic Republic into a democratic republic in Iran. These people are divided into three groups. All in all, these people do not want Islam either; even those who claim to adhere to Islam do not want an Islamic government, as it exists in Iran.

A great deal of propaganda has been made through propaganda bugles. They have now come to the conclusion that they should conduct their propaganda to say that Saddam is peace-loving and that Iran does not accept peace. Iran says that we do not withdraw from our policy. They should try and see what Iran is saying. While we are fighting, our prime minister, our president, the speaker of our Majlis and our foreign minister all repeat that people should come to see what we are saying. Are we not peace-loving? Is Saddam peace-loving? If a robber went to someone's house, plundered some of his wealth, occupied part of his house and set some of his belongings on fire, and then says that people have come to make peace between us, does this mean that he should make some concessions and the owner of the house should make some concessions? Should they overlook the losses he has inflicted? Should they overlook the crimes he has committed and, if they do not do so, are they not peace-loving? Is peace when a country has been attacked, has been violated, where the robbers have come and plundered some of our houses and belongings, have set fire to and destroyed our belongings, have killed some of our youth, and are now saying: We are staying where we are, come and see that we are peace-loving, let us make peace, we will stay on the area which we have occupied, but come and make peace between us? Is this the meaning of peace? What person can accept this? Is this called peace?

Iran says that so long as they do not leave our house, so long as they have not been condemned for the oppression which they have committed, so long as they have not compensated the losses they have inflicted upon Iran, so long as these things are not done, peace means nothing; because peace without these conditions means that (?part of our territory should be in their hands and they should keep what they have occupied).

Great losses have been inflicted upon Iran. The human losses are very important, and the material losses likewise. They have inflicted these losses, now they say let us come and make peace; let us keep part of the Iranian territory and let us bring the borders to that side of Abadan, for instance. Is this peace?

We say to all the Islamic countries, to all the Arab and non-Arab countries: Let us leave arbitration to the Koran. The Koran is the Muslim's divine book; there are no tribes in it. We leave arbitration to the Koran; we leave arbitration to one of its verses. We ask the world's wisemen, those trying to establish peace between us to apply this verse. We shall accept it. As for Saddam who claims to be a Muslim -- although that is farfetched -- he should read the Koran. As for the other Islamic countries that also claim to adhere to it, whose peoples accept the Koran, they should gather here. They should send their representatives. We shall then open the Koran, the Al-Jujurat verse, and read only one paragraph of this verse. They ought to come and comply with this verse. This verse tells how two Muslim tribes engaged in war should be treated. It says that if one tribe invades the other, then all others are obliged to defend the latter in war, until they obey God. Once they obey God, then make peace between them.

We say to the rest of the world: Come and see for yourselves whether we are on Iraqi territory or Iraq is on our territory. If it is us, then wage a war against us. However, if it is Iraq -- if it is Iraq which, according to the holy Koran, resorted to aggression -- then [words indistinct]. All right, we are not pinning any hope on your (?support); at least condemn Iraq.

Not a day passes without some sort of rumor being fabricated by them; they keep repeating every day that Iran planned to cause disturbances in Bahrain. An aircraft crosses some area or crashes, and they spread rumors that Israel was cooperating with Iran, that evidence is available. What is this?

Brothers, we must protect ourselves; we must not wait for foreign powers to help us. We have already given up on them. I expect no favors from you, please do not harm me [old Persian proverb]. Even if they intend to harm us, we shall stand up to them. It is up to us to protect ourselves. To do this it is necessary for the army, other security and military forces, the Revolution Guards Corps, the tribes and the military and security forces to have a united voice, to have no differences. I appeal to all these forces and their commanders not to become members of any political parties or any group.

If the army, the Revolution Guards Corps or other armed forces personnel become members of any party, such an army must be considered finished. Do not get involved in any party; do not get involved in any group. It is your divine duty, your religious duty to join either a party or the army. It is better this way. Leave the army and join a party. It is up to you.

However, to be both an army man and a party member is tantamount to giving up one's post in the army. Politicking would harm the other. In whatever group you are involved you must leave it, even if the group embraces very (?good) people, even if the party in question is a very good party. The point, however, is that to enter a political party is inadvisable for the army, for the Revolution Guards Corps and the military and security forces. This would lead them to corruption.

I say here that those in charge of the army and the Revolution Guards Corps are required to keep the army, the corps and other armed forces independent of political parties.

As for the various Islamic groups, these groups must not interfere in the affairs of the army; they must not have any personnel there either. This way we can have a genuine party, a cohesive and strong army and Revolution Guards Corps. Political involvement in the army is tantamount to its defeat. You must remember this; it is inadvisable. I tell you, it is either the army or the party; there is no other alternative; you cannot be in both the army and the party [words indistinct].

As for all those who oppose the Islamic Republic: Enough. You have already tested your strength. You now realize that one cannot fight an Islamic power. You have already assessed your strength. You know it cannot be done. Now that you realize this, why (?persist)? Why not get on with some other business?

As for Saddam, I have this to say to him: There is only one alternative left to you: Commit suicide. Just as Hitler, after his defeat, was killed, you too, if you are man enough or another Hitler, should commit suicide.

KHAMENE'I SCORES DEFENDERS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

LD151258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Central News Unit reports that Habibollah Shafiq, supervisor of the foundation for the affairs of war victims, together with foundation officials from all over the country met with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. At this meeting Mr Shafiq briefed the president on the foundation's activities and the service it provides. Mr Khamene'i then made a speech.

He stressed that Iran does not want to fight a war against the people of Iraq. He said: If the Iraqi soldiers do not carry weapons we will not fight them, and we will even invite them to come to Iran to live a better life. We treat those who fight to their last bullet according to Islam too, and we treat them well after capturing them.

The head of the Supreme Defense Council referred to the generous donations by the people and their presence on the scene. He said: Human rights are inherent in these donations and defending human rights, man's rights and honor is the responsibility of the foundation for the affairs of war victims and not those dark-hearted blabberers who use defense of human rights as an excuse to cover the crimes committed by big international criminals. International organizations have not once protested the bombing and slaughtering of innocent people. But as soon as a few spying saboteurs who set fire to buses, attack people with firearms or launch armed demonstrations, or a few capitalists subservient to America and Israel, are tried in the courts and punished, all international organizations start to shout about human rights. With such a past record, do these organizations expect our people to trust them and consider them to be sincere in their claims?

Mr Khamene'i said: These organizations and their behavior made us more determined to adhere to our revolution and give more justification to our slogan: Death to America. Today, in spite of all the propaganda spread by our enemies, the world clearly recognizes the Islamic revolution and the Iranian nation. The people of the world are influenced by the imam's speeches and identify Iran with the Islamic revolution and the imam's name.

SYRIAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH VELAYATI

LD151824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit Report, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the foreign minister of the fraternal and friendly country of Syria, and the delegation accompanying him this afternoon met and held talks with Foreign Minister Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati and with ministry officials.

A discussion and exchange of views was held on changing the venue for the next session of the nonaligned countries from Baghdad, and the Syrian brothers supported the justified stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this regard.

At today's meeting the two sides adopted further decisions to confront America's interference in the region.

At this meeting Iranian support for Syria was stressed with regard to the Golan Heights issue and also to Lebanese problems. The need for Muslims to pay constant attention to the Palestine issue was also emphasized.

NABAVI DEPARTS FOR THE HAGUE TO REVIEW CLAIMS

LD161112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs, left for the Netherlands last night to review the implementation of the Algerian agreement and the progress of claims put forward by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

EMAMI-KASHANI ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, OTHER ISSUES

LD121548 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Millions of our fighting Muslim compatriots throughout the country participated in the politicoreligious ceremonies of the magnificent Friday prayers today. At the same time Tehran University, the meeting place of God's adorers and those on the righteous path, as on previous Fridays today witnessed a vast and monolithic throng of the Muslim citizens of Tehran, who are ever-present in the glorious ceremony of the unity-creating Friday prayers, held under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami-Kashani.

During today's Friday prayer ceremonies in Tehran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Falsafi, the presermon speaker, elucidated the meaning of the words meek and arrogant and, giving examples from history, noted that a meek nation inwardly can be very strong. As an example, he recalled the Algerian revolution and Iran's Islamic revolution, which steadfastly stood up to the domestic and foreign arrogant colonialists, saying: The imam revealed the competence of the Iranian people and proved that Iran was not weak but rather meek and that the colonialist powers had not taken Iran into account. Our great imam, by retrieving our Iranian personality and mobilizing the nation, led the Iranian nation's uprising, first against such domestic flunkeys of the United States as the traitorous shah and then against the colonialist, exploiting countries, so that the United States is no longer able to rule us.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Falsafi then referred to the occupation of the den of espionage, which culminated in the Iranian heroic nation identifying the U.S. pawns and, noting the new U.S. machinations against Iran's Islamic revolution, reminded us that most of those people who used to beat their breasts under the banner of nationalism were, directly or indirectly, U.S. pawns.

Continuing his speech, he referred to the work done by the Provisional Government, saying: All the blows we received during the time of the Provisional Government took place under the pretext of nationalism; it must have been by God's will that the Muslim student followers of the imam's line occupied the den of espionage and brought to light the dossiers of the U.S. elements for the benefit of Iran's heroic nation.

Continuing his speech, Hojjat ol-Eslam Falsafi listed the plots hatched by U.S. imperialism against Iran's Islamic revolution. Referring to the vast spectrum of counterrevolution both inside and outside the country, he said: The United States, once it was unable to make use of such methods as Shi'ites versus Sunnis and Khuzestan's Arabs versus Tehran's Persians inside the country, decided to deal a blow at the revolution from outside, first by ordering Saddam to attack Iran and, second, by mobilizing the counterrevolutionary forces abroad and granting them extensive support.

In conclusion, Hojjat ol-Eslam Falsafi addressed himself to our youth, emphasizing: You should always remain vigilant and informed and you should never refrain from any self-sacrificing to protect the Islamic revolution, which has lasted so far by the grace of God.

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami-Kashani, Tehran's temporary Friday imam, read the prayer sermons. He devoted the first sermon to the question of the study of the country's overall budget in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, saying: The question of livelihood in our country is coupled with special circumstances and full care should be taken in the matter of production, distribution and consumption. At present, the Islamic Republic Government is locked in a military, economic and political war with the superpowers and those reactionary countries subservient to them.

He then referred to the Saudi regime's role in opposing Islam, saying: The Arabian regime, by selling the oil of the deprived Muslim nation of that country, tries to make it difficult for us to sell our oil. He added: If the oil wells in Arabia were in the United States or in France, the extraction and sale of oil would not be conducted as wantonly as is being done by Arabia.

In connection with the problem of production he said: The published statistics show that certain food items produced in our country are sufficient for us, but their inequitable distribution and consumption causes our economy to be beset with difficulties.

Referring to the volume of lump and granulated sugar production in the country, he said: The annual per capita sugar need is about 7 kg; that is, 21 kg in rural areas and 32 kg in cities [all figures as heard]. This is at a time when the production of domestic mills is 700,000 tons. We see that we do not need to import sugar. If we were to reduce consumption, this volume of production would be sufficient.

He also referred to increased production of other items, such as wheat, by saying: Should distribution be correct and consumption be coupled with thrift, we would be self-sufficient in a great many fields.

Referring to the martyrdom anniversary of the holy Fatimah az-Zahra -- may God's peace be upon her -- and giving an example of the way of life of this precious lady of Islam, he then called on all Muslim sisters to adopt as a model the life of this great lady of the Islamic world.

He also emphasized the need for encouraging capital investment in production and then addressed himself to the capitalists by saying: Islam backs capital when it is aimed at production unless it is obtained through religiously unlawful ways and is covered by principle No 49 of the Constitution. In this connection he called on all and sundry to invest their capital in production and construction and said that they should know that the Government of the Islamic Republic and the Islamic Consultative Assembly back capital investments in production and construction.

After referring to our country's current economic problems, he spoke in his first sermon about the economic crises, unemployment and inflation in most countries, East or West. As an example, he said: According to official government statistics, 10 million people in the United States are unemployed.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that by planning and with the efforts and selfless deeds of the people we will be able to solve our economic problems.

In his second Friday prayer sermon Tehran's temporary Friday imam referred to the visit to Tehran by the mission of the peace conference, saying:

[Begin recording] The mediation mission which came to Iran last week came to realize better than ever Iran's truthfulness. They knew that the more often they came the better they would understand, since we did not initiate the war and do not wish to continue it, but Saddam is a madman who persists in his madness.

We say the same words we uttered on the first day: unconditional withdrawal of the aggressive Iraqi forces from all Iranian territory they have occupied, compensation for the losses they have inflicted on us and the trial and investigation of the aggressor so that he will not be let off easily.

The Iranian nation follows the edict of Islam and the remarks made by the most noble prophet -- may God's blessings and peace be upon him and his scion [cheers] -- when he graciously said: The oppressor and oppressed are both in the fire. The oppressor and oppressed; that is, a person who embarks on oppression and an oppressed person who sponsors oppression are both in the fire.

We and our combatants do not permit an oppressor, a rebel and a tyrant to perpetuate his aggression in this country. Therefore, our dear imam has graciously proclaimed, our combatants on the fronts with their self-sacrifices in effect proclaim and the entire Iranian nation behind the combatants is proclaiming that nothing will end the war except the sword! [shouts of: "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader"]

The insane Saddam, who sold himself to the United States, continues his insanity and the nation behind the front should pay heed to the fact that just as on the frontline -- praise be to God -- with might and main, our power is daily increasing, our combatants are fighting with all their might and are advancing, the nation behind the frontlines should, just as a great many do, increase its support until the downfall of Saddam is achieved with the might and power of Almighty God. [end recording]

Tehran's temporary Friday imam then referred to the trial of the four Muslims in France, recalling in this connection: See for yourselves how people who continuously babble about socialism and liberty have given refuge to and protected the criminals and fugitives from justice and how France, which boasts of socialism and liberty, acts against our Islamic revolution, how it sentences a number of innocent Muslims to life imprisonment! But they do not go to investigate the crimes Bakhtiar has committed! In this connection, Tehran's temporary Friday imam then denounced the verdict of the trumped-up French court condemning the four Muslims.

Referring to the death anniversary of the martyr Seyyed Jamaleddin Asadabadi and the forthcoming death anniversary of Ayatollah Seyyed Abolqasem Kashani, Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami-Kashani then said: Time will solve the problems and will lift the veils. He then read Ayatollah Kashani's letter of 18 August to Mossadeq and Mossadeq's reply to him and compared them to last year's events involving the traitorous Bani-Sadr by saying: See for yourselves what plans Bani-Sadr entertained, but by the will of God all these plans were wiped out and day by day the visage of Ayatollah Kashani was made clear.

Tehran's temporary Friday imam then dealt in detail with 20 March, the anniversary of the nationalization of the oil industry, the self-sacrifices by Ayatollah Kashani and the clergy to that end, the week of cleanliness in the city of Tehran and the need to observe the driving and traffic regulations. He extolled the acts of heroism and self-sacrifice by Islam's soldiers on the battlefronts of good against evil and, in conclusion, read a sermon in Arabic addressed to our Muslim Arab brothers and sisters.

RAFSANJANI QUESTIONED ON WAR, URBAN LAND BILL

LD142158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, today answered our correspondent's questions in an exclusive interview.

Commenting on the fate of the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran, the speaker said: The fate of this war must be determined by force and in the battlefield. Now is the time to fulfill the expectations of the Qasr-e Shirin and Khorramshahr inhabitants to recapture the lost cities. In order to end the war we must act independently and we will finish the task by force.

Commenting on the urban land bill, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: The bill, with a few amendments, is on the Majlis' agenda and, God willing, before 21 March the Majlis will be able to give the oppressed and homeless a present. The speaker expressed the hope that the bill would receive the Majlis' final approval before the end of the year [20 March], thus giving the government a free hand in releasing land to the people in need of housing. [passage indistinct]

TEHRAN DEMANDS INFORMATION ON KIDNAPPED MINISTER

GF150945 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: After praising the resistance and sacrifice of the former oil minister, Baqer Mohammad Javad Tondguyan, under vampire Saddam's torture, the 11th session of the key members of the committee in charge of the exchange of the Iranian and Iraqi families of POW's announced that the name of our former oil minister, Baqer Mohammad Javad Tondguyan, who was captured by the mercenaries of Saddam, was not on the POW list conveyed to the committee. In the face of this state of affairs, the Muslim Iranian people are asking the following question: Where are former Oil Minister Baqer Mohammad Javad Tondguyan and his colleagues who were captured by the infidel supporters of Saddam in the autumn of 1980, and what has happened to them?

Iraqi news media reported extensively on the kidnapping of former Oil Minister Tondguyan and his colleagues in the autumn of 1980. Following the reporting of the case, then the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement confirming that Oil Minister Tondguyan, Deputy Oil Minister Behruz Bushehri and Mohsen Yahyavi, the director of the southern oilfields region, had been attacked by the mercenaries of Saddam while traveling to Abadan through a secondary access road to inspect the work of personnel employed in oil installations and that they were arrested and abducted to Iraq in violation of the provisions of international law.

The kidnapping of former Oil Minister Tondguyan by pro-Saddam elements caused widespread reaction and astonishment throughout the world. According to international politics, the kidnapping of unarmed civilians in battle zones is banned. This is common knowledge to all countries which are members of international organizations. Moreover, it is common knowledge to all the members of the UN body that such a move is in total conflict with the UN Charter. However, the Ba'thist administrators of Iraq have always violated international practices and trampled on rules and laws; everyone knows that the Ba'thist administrators have no respect for them at all.

Meanwhile, it will be recalled that the International Red Cross committee spokesman announced some time ago that he had conferred with Iraqi authorities regarding the kidnapping of the former oil minister and his colleagues and had, at the request of the Islamic Republic, requested information from Iraq on the conditions under which these individuals had been arrested and then abducted to Iraq. Nevertheless, the mercenary Saddam regime has shamelessly failed to respond to this request. Apart from this, infidel Saddam turned down a request by the International Red Cross committee to visit the former oil minister. Meanwhile, it will also be recalled that after the spreading of rumors both in and outside Iran some time ago that our oil minister had been subjected to torture and savage treatment by the Iraqi regime, the president of the Iranian Red Crescent Society issued a statement announcing that he had asked the International Red Cross committee to act on the case. Unfortunately, however, infidel Saddam has been turning a deaf ear to the legal demands of the International Red Cross committee. He has, in fact, been preventing this committee from contacting our oil minister and other civilian captives.

It is worth mentioning at this point that after the kidnapping of our oil minister and his colleagues, the former UN secretary general, the Indonesian oil minister and the chairman of OPEC also appealed to the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist regime for the release of Oil Minister Baqer Mohammad Javad Tondguyan and his colleagues. However, instead of agreeing to this legitimate request, infidel Saddam has proved how low he is by turning it down. Meanwhile, foreign news agencies have reported that the Iraqi regime is torturing the former Iranian oil minister and his colleagues. The Lebanese daily AN-NAHAR has written that Oil Minister Tondguyan has undergone an operation.

The mercenary Iraqi regime has not included the name of the illegally arrested Iranian oil minister on the list of POW's. In light of this state of affairs, the Muslim Iranian people appeal to international organizations and competent authorities to launch initiatives to obtain information about the situation and health of the former Iranian oil minister and his colleagues who have been kidnapped and taken to Iraq in violation of international law by mercenary Saddam supporters. They also ask that the result of initiatives made in this respect be conveyed to the Iranian people.

RED CROSS GIVEN PROPOSAL ON VISITS TO POW'S

LD142156 Tehran IRNA in English 2011 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 14 Mar (IRNA) -- The head of the International Red Cross committee in Tehran, Armin Erik Kobel, today praised Iran's efforts for an early start of proposed exchange visits of the families of the prisoners of war in Iran and Iraq. He said that the IRCC has welcomed Iran's proposal, which is the first of its kind in world history, and noted that he would forward a copy of Iran's proposal to Geneva so that thence it may be served to the Iraqi authorities. He said Iran's proposal and its efforts for an early fulfilment of this humane plan deserves commendation.

Kobel was presented a copy of Iran's proposal for the plan in Tehran today.

In the text of its proposal Iran has declared its readiness to grant entry permits to 200 families of Iraqi POWs in Iran weekly during exchange visits by the families of the prisoners of war as initiated by Prime Minister Musavi in a scheme unprecedented between any two belligerent powers yet. A proposal drafted by the Foreign Ministry in Tehran this week said clearly that Iran would abide by its commitments as reflected in the proposal even though Baghdad might back down upon all or parts of its agreement in principle earlier expressed to the International Red Cross commission.

The draft of a 19-point agreement submitted by the Tehran authorities to the International Red Cross committee says Kuwait and Turkey have agreed to serve as check points and transit countries during the stop-over of the visiting relatives of the prisoners of war. The agreement also provides that prisoners with longer period of captivity be given priority in receiving relatives.

The agreement said that the original proposed date for effecting the plan was Feb 11th, 1982 but that since Baghdad had delayed fulfilment of the plan, Tehran would be ready to effect the plan any time as long as the war of Iraq continued against Iran, except for dates which are publicly considered in poor taste because they recall painful incidents in the history of the Iranian nation.

The agreement also stipulates that the relatives of the Iraqi POWs in Iran will be permitted to stay in Iran for a maximum period of seven days during which time they may visit their captured relative at least once and in a meeting lasting two to four hours.

Once properly endorsed by the contacting parties the agreement will be valid until the end of the war.

Iran has also requested that the families of the Iraqi POWs do not bring along with themselves any gift for their captured relatives since the Iranian Government itself will present gifts to the POWs families to be dedicated to them by their own relatives in Iran. Prior to departure for Iraq relatives of Iranian prisoners in Iraq are expected to visit the camps of the Iraqi POWs in Iran. Already 7,000 relatives of Iranian POWs have applied to visit their captured relatives.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 819

LD151720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Communique 819 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and revolutionary Iranian compatriots: We announce the outcome of the fighting of the self-sacrificing brothers from the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the past 24 hours: Yesterday fighting and an exchange of fire continued on the western fronts of the country, especially on the Gilan-e Gharb fronts; our powerful forces opened artillery fire on enemy positions and units in the (Hargineh) region in Iraq and inflicted considerable losses and damages upon them. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar and Meymak fronts, two enemy tanks, three vehicles and one ammunition depot were destroyed. On these fronts the intense fire of our artillery units stopped the movements and activities of the Iraqi forces and killed or wounded a large number of enemy forces.

On all the western fronts, the brave fighters of the gendarmerie opened fire on enemy positions, silenced enemy fire and inflicted powerful blows upon the enemy.

On the southern fronts, sporadic fighting continued between our forces and the enemy with an exchange of fire. More than 40 of Saddam's forces were killed or wounded on these fronts.

On the Khorramshahr fronts, and on the shores of the Arvand Rud, naval fighters opened fire on enemy positions and destroyed eight foxholes and trenches and a number of light and heavy weapons and killed or wounded a number of Iraqi forces.

As the declining enemy has become accustomed to committing crimes, yesterday like previous days a part of the residential parts and installations of Abadan came under long-range enemy artillery fire. A number of houses were destroyed and a number of people were martyred.

In the fighting on 13 March six of the fighters of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran gave up their lives in the battle between truth and falsehood and achieved martyrdom.

GUARDS REPORTEDLY EXECUTE 4 ARMY OFFICERS

GF141959 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] The guards of the antinationalist regime of Khomeyni have executed four patriotic army officers in Birjand. The arrest, trial and execution of these four patriotic officers lasted only a few hours. The Free Voice of Iran correspondent in Mashhad has reported that after the secret execution of these officers was discovered a wave of objections began in east and southeast Khorasan.

We add that we are broadcasting this report for the first time and that the Free Voice of Iran correspondent only dispatched this report to the secret headquarters of the Free Voice of Iran transmitter a few minutes ago. The correspondent noted in his report that the Khomeyni regime has so far kept secret the execution of these four patriotic officers in Birjand.

SHI'ITE LEADER CONDEMNS TORTURE IN IRANIAN JAILS

GF152025 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] The leader of the Shi'ites in Europe, in an interview in Paris, has denounced the remarks made by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i as total lies and has called the president of the mullahs a shameless liar. Ayatollah Mehdi Ruhani, the leader of the Shi'ites in Europe, has said that Khamene'i denied the reports of torture in Iranian jails in his interview with a French television correspondent, at a time when all Iranians know that the jailers and guards of the regime torture their prisoners.

The interview, by a French TV correspondent from Channel One was carried on a program of weekly news on the evening of 13 March and caused Iranians in France and the French people to condemn Khomeyni's regime.

Ayatollah Ruhani has stated that he has cabled Khamene'i informing him that, in addition to evidence obtained by an international organization he himself has undeniable proof of 20 instances of the torture being carried out daily in the prisons of Khomeyni's regime. He has added that his cousin, Hamid Ruhani, died under the inhumane torture of the regime's guards.

In an answer to a question concerning Khomeyni's awareness of the torture he has replied: How can this not be possible? He has personally ordered the torture and punishment of the opposition and, if punishment proves ineffective, their execution. This is because Khomeyni has said that the Islamic Republic does not have any place for opposition. Ayatollah Ruhani has stressed that the style of Khomeyni's Islam is a highly sinful act and silence or condemnation by the grand Islamic clergy attests to this.

Meanwhile, our correspondent in Paris has discovered that the report broadcast by French television -- the text of which we carried in our program yesterday -- was opposed by the regime's embassy in Paris. According to our reporter, the embassy of the so-called Islamic regime of Khomeyni in a letter to the French television asked them not to broadcast the report. News officials of the French television Channel One, however, did not agree and broadcast the revealing report by their correspondent.

KURDS RALLY AGAINST LANDLORDS, URGE ISLAMIC RULE

LD121732 Tehran IRNA in English 1540 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 12 Mar (IRNA) -- A great number of local Kurdish Muslim villagers and refugees staged a massive march today in Urumiyeh, West Azarbayjan Province, and reiterating their support for the leadership of Imam Khomeyni called for the establishment and (?full) implementation of the rule of Islam in Kordestan. The marchers, who had lived under the tyrannies of regional landlords and bullies for a long time, announced their out-and-out support for the Islamic Republic and the Islamic revolutionary action of the IRGC and the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Urumiyeh for arresting the tyrannical landowners and plotters. Carrying placards bearing the statements of Imam Khomeyni and the prominent theologian Ayatollah Montazeri regarding the landlords' indifference to Islam and the Islamic Republic and Islam's support for farmers and the oppressed and holding pictures of Imam Khomeyni, Ayatollah Montazeri, President Khamene'i, the martyr Ayatollah Beheshti, they called for a quick and speedy crackdown on the monarchist landlords.

The march ended with the issuing of an 8-point resolution which called for the complete implementation of Islamic laws in Kordestan.

The marchers also announced their readiness for participating in the battlefields and stated their support for the revolutionary institutions.

SHIRAZ OFFICIAL SURVIVES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

GF131753 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] The director of Shiraz' second district educational department has survived an assassination attempt. According to a Central News Unit correspondent, at 1425 today, when Mr Loghavi, the director of the Shiraz second district education department, along with two of his colleagues was leaving his office, he became the target of an assassination attempt near the (Hur) bridge by the antipeople hypocrites. The three assassins opened fire from a Toyota car on the car of the president of the republic -- I beg your pardon -- the director of the second district's education department and then escaped. As a result of the godless hypocrites' action, Mr Loghavi and one of his colleagues were wounded and later admitted to the Namazi Hospital.

According to the same report, Fars Governor General Togha has visited the wounded persons.

NVOI CALLS FOR END TO VIOLATION OF FREEDOMS

TA150810 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 13 March carried a commentary entitled "The Imam and the Nation Demand the Establishment of the Rule of Law."

It stated: The year 1360 is coming to a close. Imam Khomeyni has named the year 1360 as the year of law and has emphatically requested government figures and responsible officials of the Islamic Republic to consider the observance of the laws as their top priority. Unfortunately, this very important demand of the imam, which at the same time is the just and legitimate demand of the true forces of the revolution and of all sincere followers of the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line, has still not been carried out. The offices and premises of some political parties and organizations committed to the revolution continue to be under the occupation of unauthorized individuals, and their newspapers are still banned.

The members and followers of these true revolutionary parties and organizations are not secure from the prosecution of some monopolist, superficial and fanatic officials, and do not have judicial security. "One can even show certain instances regarding the execution of some members and followers of the parties committed to the revolution. All these acts are a stain of shame on the popular and anti-imperialist revolution of the imam and the nation."

"The fact is that in connection with an approach toward the people's political, social and trade union freedoms we are witnessing two lines among the Islamic authorities: First, the line of Imam Khomeyni, and the other, the line of opponents to any sort of freedom, even the freedom of thinking for those who have different views."

The slogan of the opponents of the imam's line is completely contrary to the slogan and guidelines of the imam of the nation. The pursuance of such a line cannot but expose the revolution and its gains to serious dangers. One must struggle against this damaging line with the utmost power. Indifference toward the followers of this line is an unforgiveable mistake. The people firmly demand the maintenance of the political and social freedoms of all true forces of the revolution and an end to violations of the social rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution. The people rightly believe that the Islamic government is thoroughly able to establish the rule of law in the country and should immediately carry out its historic mission.